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## THE FLORIDA WAR.

Continuation of the Debate on Mr. Wise's Resolution.

Thursday, September 21.

Mr. GLASCOCK moved an amendment, by offering a substitute as a modification of Mr. Wise's resolution.

Mr. HOWARD moved to amend so as to refer the matter to the committee on military affairs, instead of a select committee; and supported his motion at some length. Mr. H. denied that the cause of the Florida war reflected any disgrace on the national arms. From a careful perusal of all the testimony laid before the Court Martial, he had come to the conclusion that the blame, if any, rested either on either of the Generals, on the Secretary of War, or the President; but that the failures arose from the natural difficulties of the country which had been the theatre of war, and the distance from it to the seat of government. The directing mind and the executing arm must be together, or failure was inevitable.

Mr. MUHLENBERG said that when listening yesterday to some of the remarks which fell from the honorable gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) he regretted exceedingly that they should have been uttered by that gentleman; they were in bad taste, and did but little credit in his head or heart. The attack on the gentleman from Rhode Island, (Mr. Pearce,) who was absent and unable to defend himself, was unjust and ungenerous. It reflected credit on no man to insult a fallen foe, and to strike one who was unable to resist. Had the gentleman been present, no blame could attach to the conduct of the gentleman from Virginia, as he had no doubt the late member from Rhode Island would have given him a Rowland for his Oliver—measure for measure. But Mr. M. did not intend to reprobate the gentleman from Virginia. His goodness of heart, he was sure, must have induced that gentleman, now, to regret the hasty and uncalled for remarks into which he had been betrayed in his yesterday's speech. Mr. M. had risen principally with a view to correct some of the errors into which that gentleman had fallen. He had represented to the House that the clerk of the investigating Committee of the last session had feigned sickness, in order to draw up the report of the majority. Now the illness of the clerk had taken place at an early period of the committee's investigations, when it was impossible for any one to say what would be the result. The sickness, too, was real, not feigned. Had it even been feigned, it could not have been for the purpose of drawing up a report; for he had, at that time, no materials. When the proper time came, the committee had directed Mr. Dutee J. Pearce to draw up its report; and each member, he believed, gave him, for that purpose, a statement of his views. Mr. M. himself certainly had done so, and he believed other members did the same.

But the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) pressed so hard for an immediate report that there was no time to have the report which had been drawn up read by the majority separately, and it was read, for the first time, to the whole committee. Mr. M. must confess that when he heard it so read he was much astonished. The majority refused to sanction the report, and returned it to Mr. Pearce, and it was reduced to a form to which even the minority did not object. But the gentleman from Virginia should recollect that his own report met with a similar fate; not even the members of the minority would consent to sign it. As to what the gentleman called his better experience, Mr. M. had little to say. He never had heard any complaints from the gentleman before in relation to the conduct of the committee. Never during its sitting had any such complaint been uttered; and at the close of the committee's labors, a unanimous vote of thanks to the chairman had been passed, when the tear which glistened in that gentleman's eye as he returned his acknowledgments, and the apparent good feeling in which they parted, seemed to tell a different tale. Mr. M. said he was sorry he had not had an opportunity of making these remarks yesterday.

Mr. WISE rose in reply. He was happy, indeed, extremely happy, that the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, for whom he cherished sincere respect, had had time to sleep one night on what he had heard yesterday, and to come here prepared with thought and word for the occasion this day. By the observations of the honorable gentleman, Mr. Wise, was called up, without preparation, but ready, notwithstanding, to reply. And what was the amount of the gentleman's statement? Did it in the least contradict what Mr. W. had said the day before? Unless, indeed, in the important circumstance of the clerk's sickness, that was a collateral question, and of no manner of

importance. I challenge contradiction (cried Mr. W.) as to the main points; neither you nor your majority could vote for the report as it was read to you; you furnished materials to Mr. Pearce, and Mr. Pearce did not draw up the report. Can you deny it?

Mr. MUHLENBERG. Mr. Pearce was directed to draw up the report, and I presume he did.

Mr. WISE resumed. I call on my colleague on the committee from Massachusetts, (Mr. Lincoln,) to substitute my statement. Mr. Pearce did admit to me, I believe, he made the same admission to the gentleman from Massachusetts, I am sure he did to the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Campbell,) that the report was drawn up by Hallett; and he gave that fact as an apology for the enormous falsehoods it contained. I pause to hear the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. LINCOLN here rose and expressed his regret that he had been called upon as a witness. [What he next said was in so low a voice as to be unintelligible at the Reporter's seat; when heard he was understood to say:] In a subsequent conversation Mr. Pearce admitted that he was not the author of the report; said that he disapproved the language employed; and charged it on the gentleman who had been employed as secretary to the committee. [Here again Mr. L. was for a few moments inaudible.] I do believe whatever of an unpleasant kind had taken place before resulted, in a great degree, from an unfriendly feeling on the part of the agent employed by the committee, and still more from the officious, impudent, and unpardonable interference of gentlemen not themselves members of the committee, who instigated him to the insertion of what was so offensive. I am bound, in candor, to say that when the majority of the committee became informed of the language contained in the report, it was as severely reprobated by the gentlemen of the majority as by those of the minority; and the report was in consequence changed through the degree in which it was altered *may* perhaps be attributable in part to a distinct intimation that the facts would otherwise be brought into this House.

Mr. WISE. I hope, now, that I am fully corroborated; and I leave it to this House, and to the Nation, to say whether my heart or my head is deserving of reprobation for stating the truth. It must now be admitted, the gentleman from Pennsylvania himself must admit, that in stating the truth, on the authority of Dutee J. Pearce himself, if any offence has been committed against his character, he has been himself the offender. He is my authority for saying that the clerk of the committee did write that report.

And now let me say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that I have always entertained the highest respect for his "goodness of heart;" I have known him since his first entrance in this House, and have ever respected him personally; but let me say to that gentleman, that if he shall ever chance to be placed on another committee of investigation, unless he shall do his duty a little better than he did when on that of last Congress—especially unless he shall care to see that a report to which he attaches his signature is his own—I cannot entertain the same degree of respect for his "head."

Mr. MUHLENBERG. I thank the gentleman for his compliments.

Mr. W. It is true Hallett was sick; but, mind you, it was not at the time when the materials were collected on which the report was to be founded; he got over his sickness afterward, though his whole appearance plainly told that this his first sickness had not been feigned. He was attended, I think, by Dr. Sewall, and when he returned to the committee the fever blisters was on his lip. He was absent for a week or ten days, and after members had done his duty for him, at length an assistant clerk (brother to the postmaster of this House) was appointed at \$4 a day, while Hallett was receiving \$8. And now I will tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania a fact. After the committee—but I must describe the whole scene. A week before the rising of the committee, I gave notice that I should expect the majority to prepare their report, and have it in readiness; a certain day was appointed on which our labor in committee was to cease; I think that was the Saturday immediately before the adjournment. Well:—on the Monday following, I asked whether the report of the majority was ready? The answer was "No." I asked again on Tuesday, (the House was to adjourn on Friday,) and still the answer was "No." It was, I think, on Wednesday morning that the report was at length brought in; but as it began to be read, the language was found so offensive that my colleague on the committee, from South Carolina, (Mr. Campbell,) inquired whether the report

was unenforceable? and a question arose on that point in the committee. After a discussion, it was determined by the majority that the report should be read through, and the objectionable passages marked as we went on. The report was read by Mr. Abijah K. Mann, and Mr. Campbell took his pen for the purpose of marking a note of the objectionable passages; but when he had filled about half a page, he threw down his pen, and soon added to Mr. Mann, "draw black lines round that passage—mark a black line down that margin;" and soon after cried out, "that whole paragraph is offensive." At length, as the reading proceeded, the indignation of the South Carolinians became uncontrollable; he sprang up, and, striking the table with violence, declared with an oath, (for which, said Mr. W. I was obliged to call him to order, but his vehemence was irresistible,) "I tell you, that the man who dares to report that to the House of Representatives lies; I shall hold him personally responsible to me; and if he refuses to meet me as a gentleman, I will chastise him wherever I meet him." He then turned to the door of the committee, locked it, and put the key in his pocket, and protested that he never would take it out until the offensive portions of that report were expunged. Mr. Pearce then began to make apologies, and—[here Mr. Wise sank his voice so as to be inaudible to the Reporter.] It is to be regretted that this is often, nay, almost always the case, in the most emphatic parts of that gentleman's speeches.] The majority did express its dissent strongly. I remember my colleague from Massachusetts, (Mr. Lincoln,) rose to his feet and said that, "if lightning had fallen from heaven into the committee room, he should not have been more astonished than he was at the language of that report; it was nothing but a tissue of falsehood from end to end." Mr. Pearce, (said he,) I cannot believe that you ever wrote that report. I am very sure that no member of this committee could have been braced enough to put such language on paper." The minority then retired, leaving the document in the hands of the majority; and they did cleanse it of much of its falsehood, scurrility, and abuse—leaving it, however, still *the report of Hallett*; and that fellow had the impudence afterwards to complain, that the majority had "quite spoiled his report; that all that was left was milk and water."

I will do the gentleman from Pennsylvania the justice to believe that he did not know that Hallett wrote the report till I mentioned the fact yesterday. Be this, however, remembered, that this report was brought in on Wednesday, and Congress adjourned on Friday following. No debate was had on the report of the committee.

[Here again Mr. Wise's voice fell.]—A Rowland for an Oliver! Afraid of Dutee J. Pearce! Why, no human being, nor any other being in creation but a worm, could fear him. Afraid of him in a moral point of view I well might be; afraid of him in a committee-room I might be; but it would be only as an assassin or a thief. And as to him, he fears nothing—but a horsewhip. [Mr. W. said more, but part of his words were not distinctly heard.]

The facts I have stated I stated, in the presence of the gentleman from Massachusetts, who witnessed them with me. He has corroborated my statement; and I therefore assume these facts as granted; they are not to be denied.

But so vast was the number of subjects submitted to the committee, so herculean was the task through which it had to labor, that the minority had not even time to consult on the form of their report until Saturday evening, for we often had to work on in the night. I then read to the gentleman from Massachusetts only a portion of the report I had drawn up, which related to the letter of the President. We had no opportunity to compare views, to consult about language, or agree even on an arrangement of subjects. Owing to this state of things, the minority had no opportunity to compare my report with the testimony, to judge of its fidelity; and I therefore considered them as perfectly justifiable in declining to sign it. But they drew up a general report, in which all the minority concurred perfectly.

Let me, therefore, tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania that my report never was read in the committee at all—never. I took Mr. Mann aside, and showed him the part which related to him personally. No portion of it ever was struck out. There was language in some parts of it which, I dare say, some gentlemen who were of different temperament from myself would condemn; but at least I did not present as mine what was the work of another. Every line, every letter of it was my own. To the crossing of a t or the dottting of an i, it was my own—worthy or unworthy. I do full justice to

my colleagues from South Carolina and from Massachusetts; they did their duty as far as they could, but they were also members of other committees of the House. I could not expect them to sign blindly a report they had never read—How many of the majority, perfectly blindfolded, signed [here Mr. Wise was not heard; he spoke with extreme emphasis of gesture, but in tones so low that not one-half the House could distinctly hear him.] I hope I have now done, forever, with this subject.

As to what Hallett may say or publish I care not a *bout*.

I understand he made a violent

attack on me the last summer; but I care nothing for the Bummers of such beings as Hallett or Dutee J. Pearce. I will now say a few words to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Howard). He wishes this subject referred to the military committee. Why, sir, can he ask this? I call the gentleman to the list of members of that committee. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. McKay) is at the head of it; and of the whole nine members but one Opposition man is to be found. In the two committees of investigation, you had 8 to 2; but eight to one that is rather too bad. I care not much, however, whether this matter takes one form or the other. If the committee is not to be appointed by ballot, and if the necessary time is not to be given, it is little matter where the inquiry is sent. Nay, if it is to be a committee who do not desire a thorough investigation of the matter, it would be better to have none at all. Such committees are only shields for the Administration. I know the risk I am running in bringing forward this resolution; but I feel a sense of duty in the matter which I cannot resist. I ask the House to appoint the committee by ballot: can there be any valid objection?

I will modify my resolution by striking out the word "enormous" before "expenditures," because it seems to imply censure in advance.

If the gentleman from Maryland has read all the records of the Courts Martial, and still cannot tell where the blame ought to be laid, we will give him data to shake up an opinion; and the same data will answer for the whole country. I appeal to him not to seek to stifle investigation. I should indeed suppose that the Administration had been taught, by this time, not to resist the calls of the People for light. All I ask in justice to the Administration, and to the Opposition, to the President, and the Army, is *light*. Give us the light of heaven on your deeds, that the country may know and weigh them. If you can bear a ray, and come out clear, then you may boldly stand up and say our acts are known, they have stood the touchstone, they are registered with the People. When a full investigation shall have been had, if the People shall say that I have complained without reason, I am ready to fall down flat at their feet; and when I see the institutions of my country die and perish, I will say to my soul, "the People have so willed it."

The hour set apart for resolutions having expired, Mr. Cambreleng called for the orders of the day, but

Mr. GLASCOCK interjected for a few moments' delay, and, having obtained the floor, expressed his regret at the unpleasant feeling which had been called forth by what must be apparent to all to have been a matter wholly irrelevant to the resolution. As to any unpleasant matter which had passed in the committee room, the House had nothing to do with them. It was called to decide as to the manner in which this committee of investigation was to be appointed. So far as Mr. G. was concerned he was ready to go heart and hand with the gentleman from Virginia; nor had a single friend of the Administration opposed the investigation he desired. Mr. G. here urged farther the reasons given by him on yesterday in favor of appointing the committee, not by ballot, but by the Speaker. He expressed his confidence in the impartiality of that officer; and reminded the House that the result, so far as party would enter into it, would be substantially the same whichever mode should be pursued.

Mr. Cambreleng then renewed his call, and the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

Friday, September 22.

The consideration of Mr. Wise's resolution having been resumed,

Mr. BELL expressed his hope that the resolution before the House would be discussed temperately and calmly, without party asperity or personalities. He made some remarks upon the general custom of appointing select committees by the Speaker; and thought this a peculiar and rare case, and one which perhaps ought to be excepted from the general operation of the rule. He disagreed with Mr. Glascock, who yesterday said he would have the committee appointed by the Chair in particular reference to the different persons connected

with the different campaigns in Florida. This, if no other existed, was to him reason enough why he would prefer the ballot in selecting that committee. That committee should be, above all, impartial, which could not be expected if it were to be thus constituted. No one of the persons, with reference to whom, the investigation was to take place, should have a personal friend on that committee, selected as such. It should be filled without any other reference to political considerations than enough to secure in its composition a due proportion of both parties. More than all, he was in favor of the committee's consisting of men of standing and character before the country, in all the relations of life; and in every relation in which they might be called upon to act.

Mr. B. then alluded to the events of the Florida campaigns, and expressed his surprise that no attention had been called by the Executive to a war which has already cost the country nine or ten, and probably would cost twenty millions of dollars. It had not been thought worthy a single special Executive communication, nor a single hour's special deliberation on the part of Congress. Great calls for volunteers were incessantly making upon the different States, to concentrate a great force of some eight thousand troops upon the swamps of Florida to control from one to two thousand Indians and negroes; and has not the country a right to expect some sort of special information about this great land armament, raised and raising to meet the self-same enemy which was originally to have been quelled by some two thousand soldiers?

Mr. Bell confessed to a large share of that feeling in this matter which was beginning to be aroused in the country. He represented an interest in a peculiar degree affected by the incidents of these campaigns. He could not but call to mind a gallant band of patriotic fellow-citizens from his own State, who volunteered, at the call of the Government, to co-operate in these wars, and who were led, a corps of mounted men, from their homes, at the most unpropitious season of the year, leaving their crops standing, from their firesides to the swamps of Florida. A plenty of time and abundant opportunity had been afforded, since the last campaign, to secure provisions and subsistence for the army; but yet, when these volunteers came to the scene of action, for want of provisions for themselves, and provender for their horses, they found their number thinning from illness, fatigue, and hunger—the campaign in which they had started abortive—and themselves obliged to go back again to their impoverished families. And is not this a fit cause for investigating these campaigns, the cause of their failure, and the reasons of their delay? Mr. Bell attributed much of this to the present most imbecile state of the army, which he described as a mere skeleton, unofficered, and needing filling up in every department. He mentioned several facts to prove this, and, among others, that after an engagement, in which one or two lieutenants had fallen, a sergeant was the only officer on the field left to co-operate with General Clinch; and he alluded with some particularity to several other errors, mistakes, and imperfections, in those campaigns.

[This debate not having the appearance of an early termination, we have concluded indefinitely to postpone the balance, in the belief that our readers have already had enough of it to enable them to discern its complexion.

EDIT. REC.]

*The Mechanic.*—If there is any man in society upon whom we look with esteem and admiration, it is the honest and industrious mechanic, who, by his own unaided exertion, has established for himself a respectable station in society; who, commencing in poverty, by his skill and assiduity, surmounts every obstacle, overcomes every prejudice, and succeeds in establishing for himself a reputation whose value is enhanced for those who come after him. Such a man we prize as the noblest work of which human nature is capable,—the highest production she can boast. And let it ever be borne in mind by the young mechanic just entering on the stage of active life, let it ever lie at the foundation and be the moving spring to all his efforts, that this situation he must strive to attain. It can be attained by all. Untiring industry and a virtuous ambition, never fail of their reward. They never yet were exerted in vain, and never will be, while honesty and justice are *the* in the human heart. It was well-emarked by an eloquent writer, that the mechanic who had no inheritance but health, no riches but industry, and no ambition but virtue, is the sole king among men, and the only man among kings.

Boston Investigator.

## STATE ON THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

Saturday, September 23.

Mr. King, of Georgia, rose, and, in a speech of more than three hours in length and much decision, delivered his views of the various questions involved in the subject before the Senate. The following presents a brief outline of some of the points touched on in his interesting address. He said he had felt great embarrassment during the whole of the session in regard to the propositions of Mr. Rives and Mr. Calhoun. He was not now entirely in favour of either. He had been always opposed to the State bank system, and had predicted the disasters which have followed its adoption. He insisted that it had not only failed, but was an entire failure from the beginning—a system of fraud and deception. It produced speculations in the exchanges by the officers of the banks who were expected to regulate them; the alleged facilities of exchange were merely nominal; and he adduced instances to show that shaving to a great extent upon them, had been carried on. The Specie Circular had increased the amount of shaving; and he adduced instances of enormous profits derived by the banks in the city of his residence. He expressed the belief that the currency and exchanges, had, as they of course were, been made still worse by the interposition of the President.

Mr. K. had been rather inclined to favor the sub-treasury system, till the argument of Mr. Benton convinced him of its inexpediency. He ridiculed Mr. B.'s precedents, drawn from the Roman empire, from Napoleon, from Spain, and from Turkey, and characterized their financial measures as those of plunder, oppression, and blood. Mr. Benton had entirely frightened Mr. K. from the support of his sub-treasury system as modified by Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. King expressed the hope that he would find himself able to support the present administration; but he must speak the truth. The message, he said, was greatly erroneous in several particulars, which he proceeded to show, mostly from authentic statements of other documents. By these he proved that the paper currency in England had not been expanded, as the message alleged; that there had been no increase of speculation there; that the value of the currency there had been increased, and not depreciated; that there had been little or no augmentation of loans in England; that no universal commercial distress had occurred there, except what was owing to its competition with this country; and that in England there had been no overtrading. Mr. K. expressed extreme regret that these errors of the message had gone forth to the world, and been believed as truth, when there was no truth in them. He deprecated the importations of specie which had been forced into this country; and argued that this forced mass, instead of going into the circulation of the country, went into banks, and served as the basis of excessive paper issues. The \$20,000,000 of foreign debt, in March last, as stated by the message, he thought an error, since more than \$32,500,000 of such debt had been paid since that period.

Mr. King then entered into an elaborate and interesting financial investigation, to show that the system adopted and acted upon by the Administration had been a vain warfare against the natural order of things in commercial transactions. They had unnaturally forced gold and silver into the country from England, and then endeavoured to keep it here, despite of the natural causes which led it to flow backwards and forwards; that by this violent procedure, the Bank of England had been obliged, in its own defence, in order to prevent its own vaults from being drained of all their specie, to put a stop to American credits, and call in its debts. If it had not done so, it would have been forced to suspend. Now, if the natural laws of trade had been allowed to prevail—if the merchants of this country could have been allowed to obtain specie to pay the debt, and could have remitted it to England, no embarrassment would have followed; but the specie which they required was drained away to the West by the unnatural and violent process of the specie circular, in consequence of which a scarcity of specie was created on the Atlantic board. The effects of the specie circular, while thus ruinous to the commerce of the East, were not less disastrous to the trade and business of the West. The banks there were drained of specie by its operation; it was, in fact, the commencement of a general run upon them, begun by the Government itself; a most impolitic and fatal procedure. Thus embarrassments were created on all sides, by attempting to force things to flow unnaturally in channels contrary to the course and order of trade. Thus, a run against the trade and trading institutions of the country (and, by consequence, against all the people of the country) was instituted and carried on by the very Government of the country itself, and against its own country! a suicidal course which, perhaps, had no parallel in the history of the world.

Among other positions, Mr. K. brought forward the following, which he maintained by various arguments, and illustrated with clearness and force:

1. The banks are not broken and insolvent merely because they do not pay specie. Specie is made to be an article of merchandise—it is no longer an item of currency. The premium which Government has put upon it has driven it off from being currency. It never can become current and be a currency so long as government, by its exclusive measures in reference to specie, forces it up at a premium; that is, to drive it out of the general currency. It is now a commodity kept in brokers' shops, ready for sale, as any other merchandise.

2. The adoption of a hard-money currency, and the exclusion of a paper currency, would be equal to the confiscation of one third of the property of every individual of the country.

3. The paper currency of the country is not, as it is represented by some, now depreciated in value. On the contrary, it has risen in value, and is now, at this moment, above the value which specie bore before the suspension. For land, houses, and other property, can now be purchased with good current bank notes, for less than the same could have been purchased before the suspension with gold or silver, when by the relative excess of the currency, it was less valuable than now. Therefore, paper is now at a less depreciation than when there was a currency of gold and silver and paper—that is, before the suspension of specie payments.

4. The results of the specie circular, by its acting in violation of all the laws of exchange, were most ruinous. Such were the results of what the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) called the "glorious—glorious—specie circular!" [referring to the language used by Mr. Benton a few days ago.] (Here Mr. R. nodded assent, and said "Ay, glorious.") We now, however, (said Mr. King) have found that this *glory* had somewhat depreciated, like some bank rags, and from the same cause, namely, that it was found not to rest upon a very solid basis. We now, he said, behold our Government insolvent and disgraced in a time of profound peace; our young and prosperous nation branded as a nation of fraudulent bankrupts and swindlers—its merchants bankrupt; its manufacturers languishing in idleness and distress; plants ruined, and two thirds of the working class threatened with actual starvation. So much, said Mr. K. for *glory*. Mr. K. thought this too much glory to be endured any longer.

Mr. King called upon his political friends to join him in restoring the control of the finances of the country to Congress, and rescuing them from exclusive executive legislation. Mr. King did not say that there had existed no disease in the banking system; but the methods adopted to cure the disease were just as bad as if a physician were to turn a man heels upward in order to cure him of an apoplexy.

In relation to the Bank of the United States, Mr. King spoke with great energy and pointedness. He said the fate of that bank was very extraordinary. But before he could venture to utter a word in favor of that institution, he felt he must give his reasons for so speaking, for whenever now would open his month in its defence was obliged to defend himself as if he were a felon or a traitor.

He had grown up from his earliest life in a democratic habit and associations. Mr. K. was a democrat in heart; a real democrat, he used out the word as a catch-word, he despised catch-words. He went for an economical administration, and no one should find him with Democracy on his lips, but Tyranny and Plunder in his heart! He would "borrow no false *Every* from heaven to serve the Devil in *He* was a democrat from his youth, and when he first entered upon public life he found the bank of the United States established by the democratic party. His party established this bank in 1816; that was the remedy then proposed and found sufficient; and from the time of its establishment to the period when it was put down, we had a currency better than any other nation was ever blessed with. Such an institution, in fact, seemed necessary to the Government of the country. No country having a mixed currency could do without it. It was necessary to trust the finances of the country to some agency. The fate of this bank, established by the democratic party, Mr. K. said, was extraordinary; and he proceeded to show the injustice and inconsistency of the Administration towards it. Mr. Biddle lay down, he was useless; if he stood up, he was impudent; if he sat down, he was suspicious. If he expanded, he was bribing the country; if he contracted, he was ruining the country. If he imported specie, he was speculating upon the country; if he exported specie, he was conspiring against the country. In short, whether he passed above or below the President, he equally muddled the water. Mr. K. referred to an attack on the bank by Mr. Niles, for not exporting specie in 1832, and compared that with the late policy of the Administration in regard to the exportation of specie. In truth, Mr. K. went on to say that insurrection had, by snipping five millions of specie, performed an operation more favorable for this country than ever could be expected from an institution which had been warned against as it had been.

Mr. K. referred to all these things to vindicate himself and others who had always entertained these opinions of the

bank and not meaning to indicate any course on his part in relation to a bank variant from the opinions of the mass of his constituents, which, when he last heard from them, were, he believed, adverse to a national bank.

Mr. K. made also a number of remarks in defence of the Bank of the United States against the charge of having used its influence for political purposes. He denied that the Bank had meddled in the politics of the country, and he dared any man to place his finger on a single instance in which the bank had done so, at least before the late President had commenced his war on the bank—a war which originated in the *refusal* of the bank to make its management subservient to party purposes.

Mr. K. next referred to the declaration made by Mr. Calhoun on a former day, that he would not now take the Bank of the United States as a bank of public deposit, even as a State institution, because the Government, from the banks, and to authorize the Treasury Department to keep and disburse, as well as collect, the whole revenue of the Government, dispensing with banks as fiscal agents altogether. This power, he thought, might well be questionable; it would strike a portion of the American people with a shock of *treason*, on account of the increased power and power thus given to the Executive arm of the Government. He would not declare an advantage that he would not go for it, but he would go far to relieve the embarrassments under which our country was suffering. He cared not what those in high places thought, he considered the duty of this Government to relieve the People, which could be done with an eye to public justice. Congress now had the power of relief, and in his opinion, this was a proper occasion on which to exercise it.

The frequent charges thrown out by the late President in his message to Congress against the Bank of the United States, had a tendency to discredit it. He had never been an advocate for using a *litter* of State or local banks as fiscal agents of the Government; they capture within themselves antagonist principles, each possessing separate views, and looking to the interest of their own stockholders; they cannot or will not act together in transmitting or disbursing the public money of the United States; and so long as they are used as depositories of the public money, embarrassments and occasional losses may be expected.

Mr. T. said that he was opposed to taking any course here that would have a tendency to cripple or to break down the State Banks; the people were encouraged to establish *small* banks, to keep down a Bank of the United States; they had vested their capital in a very large amount in these institutions; many of these banks were perfectly solvent and safe; none more so than the banks of the state from which he came. The banks of Indiana were waiting to see what Congress, the Executive, and other banks could or would do, intending, at an early day, to resume specie payment, and honestly to redeem all their paper, and he could give no vote to discourage or protract so desirable an object.

It was true that the banks had not acted well in suspending specie payment and embarrassing the Government, and we should deal mercifully with them; a single breath from the Executive, saying to the State banks we will no longer receive your paper in payment of dues and sales of the public lands, will strike fifty per cent off the value of all the property of our constituents vested in these banks, indeed, of all the property, of every description; and he was not disposed to sanction such a course. In the language of the West, give us land office money; whatever will buy land, is as good as gold—is at par in all money transactions in the Western States. No matter however old or ragged paper may be, if it contains words, letters and figures enough to be receivable for public lands, it is as good as gold, and it matters not what kind of money it may be; if not received in the land office, it is of uncertain and changeable value. It finds its way into the hands of the poorer class of the community; they are liable to be imposed on and shaved by the rich, in whose hands the better currency was always found. This would be the effect on the Western people, if we refuse to receive the paper of their banks in payment for the public lands; and he left it to the Senators representing the interests of banks east of the mountains to say what would be its effect on the interest of their constituents, should the General Government refuse to receive their bank paper in payment for revenue; above all things, Congress should establish and maintain a uniform currency. Have gentlemen forgotten how formerly the honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) described the influence of this Government on currency the other day, when he said, if the United States would but endorse the note of the beggar, it will pass at par? and will that Senator now say to a very large proportion of the people of this country, we cannot receive the paper of your banks for public dues, when by that single act he will bankrupt thousands who have strong claims both on the justice and the clemency of this Government?

Mr. T. said he would not detain the Senate by an attempt to show what effect the measures before it would have on our commerce or exchanges; he left that to other hands. He pretended only to take a plain common sense view of the mischievous tendency on the interest of his immediate constituents, and to enter his protest in their behalf against the various consequences that must follow the passage of the bill with the amendments proposed. He said the course that he had marked out for himself to pursue, compelled him to vote against the amendment proposed to this bill by the honorable Senators from South Carolina and Missouri.

Their amendments, if adopted, looked for a refusal on the part of this Government, at an early day, in receiving or using, in the ordinary transactions of this Government, the paper of all banks, and a return to a metallic currency. This, said he, would be well on paper, but it was impossible, in his opinion, to reduce it to practice. There surely was not metal enough to answer one-half the business transactions of this great and growing country. It was on a mixed currency, partly paper issued on a metallic basis, that our country reached the sum total of its prosperity, and who could ask more than to be placed where we were in 1831?

He would vote for the proposition of the Senator from Virginia when it came up. It looked more like preserving the property of the People, reserving in the State banks, let us collect from these late depositories the public money now in their vaults; but, in doing so, let us give time for them to pay me without crushing these institutions. This would enable the banks to indulge their credit, and go far to relieve the embarrassments under which our country was suffering. He cared not what those in high places thought, he considered the duty of this Government to relieve the People, which could be done with an eye to public justice. Congress now had the power of relief, and in his opinion, this was a proper occasion on which to exercise it.

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It was true that the banks had not acted well in suspending specie payment and embarrassing the Government, and we should deal mercifully with them; a single breath from the Executive, saying to the State banks we will no longer receive your paper in payment of dues and sales of the public lands, will strike fifty per cent off the value of all the property of our constituents vested in these banks, indeed, of all the property, of every description; and he was not disposed to sanction such a course. In the language of the West, give us land office money; whatever will buy land, is as good as gold—is at par in all money transactions in the Western States. No matter however old or ragged paper may be, if it contains words, letters and figures enough to be receivable for public lands, it is as good as gold, and it matters not what kind of money it may be; if not received in the land office, it is of uncertain and changeable value. It finds its way into the hands of the poorer class of the community; they are liable to be imposed on and shaved by the rich, in whose hands the better currency was always found. This would be the effect on the Western people, if we refuse to receive the paper of their banks in payment for the public lands; and he left it to the Senators representing the interests of banks east of the mountains to say what would be its effect on the interest of their constituents, should the General Government refuse to receive their bank paper in payment for revenue; above all things, Congress should establish and maintain a uniform currency. Have gentlemen forgotten how formerly the honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) described the influence of this Government on currency the other day, when he said, if the United States would but endorse the note of the beggar, it will pass at par?

It was his opinion that the putting down of the Bank of the United States was the first step to the present embarrassment; the transfer of the public depositories from that bank to the local or State banks stimulated these institutions to extravagant issues far beyond their ability of redemption; they discounted notes on the public depositories, extending their lines of discount beyond the bounds of prudence; the people in the neighborhoods of the banks, finding that bank accommodations could be had with facility, entered largely into speculations in public lands, town lots and other property; extravagance in living as well as in dressing increased their indebtedness; in a word, the whole country over-traded, ceased to labor, and contracted debts beyond their ability to pay—speculations were uppermost in the minds of every one.

The Executive of the United States, seeing the public domain rapidly exchanging for credit on the books of the banks, determined to check it, and issued his Treasury Order of July 11th, 1836, directing that nothing but gold and silver should be received in payment for the public lands. Under the operations of this Order, those engaged in purchasing public lands had to procure bank paper, draw their specie from bank, and transport to the land offices; it was no sooner paid into the land offices than the receiver of public moneys deposited it again in

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Congress.

Saturday, September 23.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the collection and custody of the public revenue. The question being on the amendment of Mr. Calhoun, to separate the Government from the Banks.

Mr. King, of Ga., addressed the Senate at a considerable length. He refuted the various statements contained in the Message of the President, concerning the causes of the present distressed state of the country, referring to multifarious extracts and authorities to sustain and illustrate his argument. In his opinion, the Bank of the U. S. was the least dangerous, and best mode of relieving the public distress. As to the bill before the Senate, he was at a loss to know what was the proper course for him to take. He did not think he could ever bring himself to vote for the amendment of the Senator from South Carolina; but he would move to postpone the further consideration of the bill till the regular session of Congress. He desired his party friends to believe that he did not intend to cut loose the party associations of his political life, when he took this stand against the power which the executive had assumed over the currency of the country. He concluded a speech of three hours in length by moving to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Strange rose to make some explanations in defence of the Executive, and of his own language, which he regarded as having been misapprehended by the Senator from Georgia.

further explanations were made by Mr. King of Ga. and Mr. Niles.

Mr. Tipton said he should not vote for the amendment of Mr. Calhoun, and against the bill. He would vote to postpone the bill, and would be in favour of the project of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Calhoun expressed his regret that the motion to postpone had been made, and made some explanations.

Mr. Rives also made some explanations, and the Senate adjourned.

*House of Representatives.* — After the presentation of numerous petitions on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the Union, and the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, the House resumed the consideration of Mr. Wise's resolution for a committee of inquiry on the subject of the Florida war. The debate was continued by Mr. Wise, Mr. Gholson, and Mr. Loomis.

The hour for morning business having expired, Mr. Loomis yielded the floor, and the *Deposite Postponement Bill* was again taken up, in committee of the whole.

Mr. F. O. J. Smith addressed the committee at length; and at the close of his speech declared that if the House should take the bill as it came from the Senate, he must vote against it; but if it should be so amended as honestly to declare that the fourth instalment was repealed, he would then vote in its favor.

Mr. Thompson of South Carolina, and Mr. Husted of New Jersey, spoke in opposition at large and earnestly in opposition to the bill.

On motion of Mr. Williams of Tennessee, the committee then rose, and reported progress.

Monday, September 27.

*The Senate* resumed the consideration of the bill imposing additional duties, as deposites of the public monies, on certain officers of the General Government; together with Mr. Calhoun's, and Mr. Beaton's amendments. Mr. Clay of Kentucky, rose and addressed the Senate more than three hours on the various questions presented by the bill and amendments under consideration. In the course of his remarks he traced the cause of the present condition of the country to the removal of the deposits, the refusal to re-charter the U. S. Bank, the bill to regulate the gold coinage, the Treasury circular, &c. He showed that there was no analogy between the state of things in Great Britain and in this country. It was remarkable that the question of the re-chartering of the National Bank of each country was agitated simultaneously. In Great Britain, the Bank of England was re-chartered, and that country had recovered from its embarrassments and established its currency and its credit on a secure foundation. In this country, on the other hand, the government had refused to re-charter the United States Bank, and as have in consequence fallen into the deplorable condition of embarrassment and discredit in which now are. He turned his attention to the state of the country, with the hope of discovering some remedy which would give a fair chance of relief. But he had looked in vain. No remedy had suggested itself to his mind, in which the Bank of the United States was not a prominent ingredient. He considered the Sub Treasury scheme as aiming at the destruction of the Banks, and the project of Mr. Rives in preserving the Banks. Therefore, if called on to vote between the two, although the bill of Mr. Rives was not what he wished, he should prefer that scheme.

The question being on Mr. King's motion to postpone the bill until December next, it was taken, without further debate, and decided in the negative — yeas 19, nays 27. The action on the bill was informally postponed until 40-morrow by unanimous consent.

The bill to reinstate the duties on certain goods destroyed by the great fire in New York; and the bill making further provision for the suppression of Indian hostilities for 1837, were successively taken up, and ordered to be engrossed for a final reading.

The Senate went into the consideration of executive business, and afterwards adjourned.

Wednesday, September 27.

*In the House of Representatives.* Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee of ways and means, reported a resolution declaring it "inexpedient to establish a National Bank."

Mr. Cambreleng hoped the question on regard to this resolution should be taken up, and inserted the words "thirty-first day of January," wherever they occur, and inserting the words "thirty-first day of December." [The effect of this amendment is to postpone the operation of the amendment for twelve months.]

Mr. Crittenden then spoke some time in opposition to the bill; after which the Senate adjourned.

*In the House of Representatives.* Various petitions on the subject of a national bank were well known; and when the proper occasion was offered, he should maintain those sentiments. But that issue was not now to be made up, and it should not be forced upon him at this time. The vote upon such an institution had been promulgated in advance by the President of the United States, and he presumed that no friend of a national bank would bring such a proposition forward until it was ascertained that two-thirds of that body were in favour of it. That majority in opposition was necessary, he firmly believed, now, before any relief could be expected for the country; and

he further believed that, were the incubus of the late message of the President taken from that body, there would be the necessary relief. But are those of the party in majority here, expected to vote for this measure, even though they preferred it, when they know that its passage would be followed by the veto? He conceived not. And while such obstacles in the way of success did exist, he hoped that such step would not be taken. Had Mr. Van Buren left the question to the action and decision of the House, without giving his opinion, or declaring his own intention in the matter, the action of that House might be different from what it could now be expected to be. Then there might be some relief for the People anticipated as the result of this special session. As it was, the relief of the Executive is all that is asked at the hands of Congress. Mr. Everett concluded by moving to lay the resolution on the table.

On this motion the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative — yeas 89, nays 122.

The House then proceeded to the orders of the day, and in committee of the whole took up the Postponement Distribution Bill. The debate was continued until near one o'clock in the morning, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, September 26.

*In the Senate* the joint resolution proposing to close the present session of Congress on the 9th of October, was taken up and agreed to. It was also ordered that the daily meeting of the Senate shall be at 10 o'clock, till otherwise ordered.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Wright, took up the resolution reported by the committee on finance, declaring it inexpedient to establish a National Bank. — After a debate of three hours, in which a large number of Senators took part, and after the rejection of several amendments, the resolution was agreed to — yeas 31, nays 15.

The bill to remit the duties on certain goods destroyed by the great fire in New York; and the bill making additional appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities for 1837, were severally read a third time and passed.

The Sub-Treasury bill was then taken up. Mr. Morris moved an amendment, which, after some conversation, was accepted by Mr. Calhoun as a modification of his own amendment; and so modified, the amendment was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business.

*In the House of Representatives.* Numerous memorials were presented against the annexation of Texas, and in favor of abolition, and others praying for the establishment of a national bank.

The House then proceeded to the unfinished business of the morning, which was the consideration of the resolution from the committee of ways and means, declaring that it is expedient to charter a National Bank. Amendments were offered by Mr. Wise and Mr. Bell; and Mr. Reed of Massachusetts, and Mr. Sergeant, addressed the house in opposition to the resolution until the expiration of the hour.

The joint resolution from the Senate, fixing on Monday the 9th of October as the day for the adjournment of Congress at the present session, was taken up. Mr. Bell opposed the resolution with warmth, and on concluding moved to lay it on the table — lost, 94 to 121. Mr. Cambreleng moved the previous question, but the house refused to second the call. It was then postponed until Monday, and made the special order.

The house then proceeded to the orders of the day, and in committee of the whole took up the *Deposite Postponement Bill*. Mr. Moore addressed the committee at length. He was followed by Mr. Renger, of North Carolina, Mr. Taylor of N. York, Mr. Brown of Ohio, and Mr. Ewing of Indiana. Several amendments were offered and rejected.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house without amendment.

Wednesday, September 27.

*In the Senate.* The Sub-Treasury bill was taken up as the order of the day. Mr. Walker spoke two hours in support of the bill.

Mr. Hubbard then moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the words "first day of January," wherever they occur, and inserting the words "thirty-first day of December." [The effect of this amendment is to postpone the operation of the amendment for twelve months.]

Mr. Crittenden then spoke some time in opposition to the bill; after which the Senate adjourned.

*In the House of Representatives.* Various petitions and memorials were presented, and some other business transacted; after which the *Deposite Postponement Bill* was taken up, and Mr. Jenifer and Mr. McFife addressed the house in opposition to its provisions. The debate was continued by Mr. Fry and Mr. Potter, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wise and Mr. Hamer. Mr. Dawson next obtained the floor, and commenced his remarks by making inquiries of several gentlemen relative to the solvency of the deposite banks in their states. Mr. Cambreleng of New York replied that the banks of that state were solvent and some not; he believed that one, at least, was not. Mr. J.

C. Clark, of N. York, thought all of them were solvent. As to the Dry Dock bank, in which he opposed Mr. E. (referred), he was informed that their bills were at five per cent. discount, but he did not believe the Government would lose a dollar by that bank. The banks of New York would compare with those of any part of the Union. The people were in debt to them more, by thirty millions, than the whole sum they owed.

To the inquiry as relating to the banks of Louisiana, Mr. Johnson replied, that the banks of that state were all perfectly sound and solvent. Mr. Martin gave a similar reply as to the banks of Alabama.

Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, said that there are not more solvent banks in any part of the United States than those of his state. Let the banks of New York resume specie payments when they will, the banks of Ohio will follow suit. One of the largest banks in the state was now paying specie; had never, in fact, ceased to do so more than a few days.

Mr. Dawson then resumed, but after proceeding for a short time gave way for a motion to adjourn, and the house adjourned at near 8 o'clock.

Thursday, September 28.

*The Senate* resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the collection and custody of the public revenue, together with Mr. Calhoun's amendment thereto.

Mr. Webster rose and addressed the Senate about three hours in an argument to maintain chiefly two propositions, viz.

1st. That it is the constitutional duty of Congress to establish and maintain a currency suited to the wants of trade and business, as well as to the payment of debts due to Government, and suited also to the carrying on the operations of domestic exchanges, so far at least as these exchanges may be conducted by means of a general and universally accredited currency; and that these are duties therefore, devolving on Congress, in relation to the currency, beyond the mere regulation of gold and silver coins.

2d. That the Message of the President, the bill before the Senate, and the proposed amendment, all, in effect, disclaimed any such duty, denied the existence of any such power, and confined the constitutional obligation of the Government to the single object of taking care of itself and its own revenue.

Mr. Hubbard of N. H. followed in a speech of an hour and a half in support of the bill; after which, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, the Senate adjourned.

*In the House.* after the morning business, the consideration of the bill postponing the fourth instalment of deposite with the states was resumed. After some explanation from Mr. Cambreleng relative to the banks of New York, Mr. Dawson resumed his remarks, and continued at length and with great earnestness in opposition to the bill. Mr. Towns, of Georgia, replied briefly to his colleague. Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, went at large into the arguments in opposition to the bill. The main question then, (after a call of the house,) was ordered to be put, by a vote of 123 to 102. The main question was then put, and the bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, by a vote of 119 to 117.

Of the members from this state, the votes were,

*Yea* — Messrs. Bynum, Connor, Hawkins, M'Kay, and Sawyer.

*Nay* — Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Montgomery, Renger, A. H. Shepard, C. Shepard, Standish, and Williams.

Friday, September 29.

*In Senate.* — Mr. Webster submitted a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to report to the Senate what fees are due, by law, on the renewal of merchants' bonds, and whether any further legal provisions on that subject be required. Mr. Webster said he had received several letters from N. York full of deep complaints of the exorbitant amount of official fees charged on the renewal of merchants' bonds under the acts of Congress. In one case, on renewing bonds to the amount of six thousand dollars, the fees amounted to twelve per cent. He said that there was reasonable grounds to believe that great abuses did exist, and if as rank as represented, it is to be feared that the merchants will be fleeced to such an extent that the acts of Congress intended for their relief will be of very little benefit.

Mr. King of Alabama, said he had himself received similar information from some very respectable quarters in New York, and he was induced to believe that there ought to be some prompt action on Friday last, by which the United States has agreed to make the purchase at one million of dollars.

*Speedy Justice.* — The Negro man who killed his master (Hardy Jones) about a month since, in Johnston county, was tried at Johnston Superior Court last week, convicted, and sentenced to be hung on Friday, the first of December.

Cowperwait, one of the Assistant Cashiers, was elected his successor.

**OPINIONS ABROAD.** — The Boston Daily Advertiser publishes the following extract of a letter from a gentleman now travelling in Europe, a merchant of great business and experience, as showing the effect produced on our citizens abroad by the aspect of things here. The letter is dated at Geneva, July 29.

"I can assure you it is no small mortification to an American, to find that the reckless extravagance of his countrymen has not only spread such universal embarrassment on the whole business of the country, but involved in bankruptcy or difficulty, more or less extensive, every house in Europe which has been to any extent connected with those speculations.

To the total derangement in all our money transactions, by the excess of the miserable warfare carried on against the United States Bank; and the consequent throwing into the hands of irresponsible brokers, stock-jobbers, and speculators, those great operations of exchange which that institution had for many years managed with so much economy and safety, all or nearly all of the consequences now realized are to be attributed; for not only did that institution manage these transactions with economy and safety, but it stood as a sure and certain check on any attempt, on the part of individual or state institutions, to introduce that recklessness, which, since the destruction of that bank, has produced the results now witnessed."

## The Markets.

Petersburg September 30.

**Cotton.** — The market is dull; prices range from 8 to 10½ cents as in quality; our receipts for the past week have been large, causing a considerable addition to the stock on hand. There has been but one bale of the new crop brought to market, such is needed for our manufacturers and will command 11 cents.

**Tobacco.** — The article is in very good demand and sales brisk at a shade advance on middling and fair qualities from our last quotations — the receipts small.

**Wheat.** — Is still on the rise; we quote Red \$1 60 to \$1 65; White \$1 65 to \$1 70.

**Corn.** — Scarce at \$4.

Petersburg *Constellation*.

Fayetteville, September 27.

**Cotton** — \$8 81.  
**Wheat** — New, \$1 50  
**Flour** — \$6 00 a \$7 00.  
**Corn** — \$1 00  
**Flax Seed** — 75 a \$1 00.

## Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER.	Sun	Sun	MOON'S PHASES.
6 Friday.	6	15	45
7 Saturday.	6	16	54
8 Sunday.	6	17	54
9 Monday.	6	18	54
10 Tuesday.	6	19	54
11 Wednesday.	6	21	53
12 Thursday.	6	22	53

First  
Full  
Last  
New

## List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of October, 1837, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	L
Walker Anderson & Co	Mrs. Sarah Law
Capt. Jos. Armstrong	M
B	Andrew Murdock
Micajah J. Bunch	Shadric Michel
John Banc	N
Rev. Wm. P. Biddle, 2	Mrs. Nelly Neal
David Barber	O
Samuel Baldwin	Mrs. M. E. O'Daniel
C	P
Abraham Crabtree	Allen Pollock
Thomas Cate	Loften K. Pratt
Atris Crawford	R
Stanford Cheek	William W. Rainey
James C. Connelly	A. Haywood Ray
Sarah Cain	John Riley
Reuben Carden	John Redding
Lazurus Cate	Washington Rhodes
D	S
John Dugas	Sheriff of Orange county
John M. Daniel	James Squires
Robert Dorris	John W. Southall
E	W
William A. Edmonson	Sandy Strain
G	John Scott
Robert Givens	T
James Gates	William Taylor
Carter Garrard or Wm.	Daniel Thomas or John
Carrington	Wilkinson
H	V
A. F. Hughes	Thomas Vernon
Archibald W. Horner	John L. Woods
Rev. James D. Hall	Henry Y. Webb
Mary or Keitless Hart	J. A. White & Co
Joshua Horne	Mrs. Wm. Watson or
J	Green Watson
John T. Johnston	THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

October

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

#### THE LIGHT OF NATURE.

"It is a happy world, after all. The air, the earth, the water, teem with delightful existence."

*Parson's Natural Theology.*

I looked on the morn—on the balmy morn, When the sunbeams danced on the waving corn,

And the east was tinged with a golden hue, And the meadows glittered with pearls of dew,

And the birds that peopled each shrub and tree Were warbling their tuneful melody.

And I said, can it be that the Author of these

Is a God of vengeance that none can appease?

Oh! think'st thou not that they clearly prove

His endless mercy and boundless love?

'Twas noon—and the freshness of morn was gone,

Yet strong and brilliant the sunbeams shone, And a flood of glory around them streamed,

And the air with delighted fragrance teemed;

All cloudless and pure was the azure sky,

And nature was vocal with strains of joy.

And I said, can it be that the Author of these

Is a God of vengeance that none can appease?

Are they not blessings designed to prove

A Father's mercy—a Father's love?

'Twas night—and I looked on the spangled sky,

And the thousands of worlds that were rolling by;

The moonbeams slept on the silvery deep, And the hum of voices were hushed in sleep,

Not a sound was heard, save the night wind's sigh,

That whispered peace and harmony.

And I said, can it be that the Author of these Is a God of vengeance that none can appease? I will not—I cannot believe it true.

While all these things are before my view;

Oh! think'st thou not that they clearly prove

A Father's mercy—a Father's love?

#### BRUTAL FEROCITY.

The following conditions were proposed by Alexander K. McClung of Raymond, in the state of Mississippi, to H. C. Stewart, as the laws to govern a duel they were to fight near Vicksburg:

Article 1st. The parties shall meet opposite Vicksburg, in the state of Louisiana, on Thursday, the 29th instant, precisely at 4 o'clock P. M. Agreed to.

2d. The weapons to be used by each shall be one Bowie knife, weighing one pound two and a half ounces, and measuring sixteen inches and a half in length, including the handle, and one inch and three-eighths in breadth. Agreed to.

3d. Each knife shall be sharp on one side, and on the back shall be sharp only one inch at the point. Agreed to.

4th. Each party shall stand at the distance of eight feet from the other, until the word is given. Agreed to.

5th. The second of each party shall throw up, with a silver dollar, on the ground, for the word, and the two best shall win the word. Agreed to.

6th. After the word is given, either party may take what advantage he can with his knife, but on throwing his knife at the other shall be shot down by the second of his opponent. Agreed to.

7th. Each party shall be stripped entirely naked except one pair of linen pantaloons, one pair of socks, and boots or pumps, as the party please. Agreed to, notwithstanding an unnecessary exposure of person is required.

8th. The wrist of the left arm of each party shall be fastened around his left arm at the elbow, and thence around his body. Positively rejected, as gentlemen in honorable conflicts were never known to be bound with cords—they are only the badges of slaves and criminals, whether it be the left or the right arm bound—you could as honorably require both as one.

9th. After the word is given, each party shall be allowed to advance or retreat, as he pleases, over the space of twenty acres of ground, until death ensues to one of the parties. Agreed to—the parties to be placed in the centre of the space.

10th. The word shall be given by the winner of the same in the following manner, viz: "Gentlemen, are you ready?" Each party shall then answer, "I am!" The second giving the word shall then distinctly command, strike. Agreed to.

11th. If either party shall cut the cord which binds the elbow or wrist of his opponent, he shall be disbarred from striking another blow until the said cord or cords shall be again securely tied, and the opponent so having the cords of his elbow or wrist cut, shall not strike again until the same may be tied. Answered by the reply to Article 8th.

12th. If either party shall violate these rules, upon being notified by the second of either party, he may be liable to be shot down instantly. As established usage points out the duty of both parties, before notification is considered unnecessary.

As the challenged party insisted upon the ropes and cords, and the other positively refused such felon attributes, the fight did not "come off," and the challenger published the story with his comments in a handbill.

*N. Y. Express.*

"The Gospel of Peace."—That the Gospel inculcates as a leading doctrine,

"peace on earth, good will to man," even the infidel will not deny; but that as preached and practised by nations claiming to be Christians, it has had the effect to promote these ends, may well admit of a question. This, to be sure, is not the fault of the Gospel, but rather of those who, professing to be guided by its dictates, have "strayed from the fold like lost sheep." The Quakers, so far as the peace principle is concerned, form almost the only consistent sect of Christians on the globe.

We have been led to make these remarks, from reading in the Madisonian, a paper published at the seat of government, a notice of the Sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Slicer, chaplain of the House, on Sunday of last week. In the course of this sermon, speaking of the power of the Gospel upon the head of man, he alluded to the striking illustration afforded by the Choctaw Indians.

In quietness and submission they left the land of their fathers—the cherished spot, hallowed by all the recollections of nativity and of national feeling—and proceeded to the place of their destination, because the Gospel had taught them to smother revenge, and submit to the manifest will of Providence. On the other hand, the Seminoles, to whom the Gospel had not been carried, retained the wild and ungovernable spirit of revenge and hate which was never discontenanced in the savage state by any religious principle. A war which had cost the government nearly eleven millions of dollars had not yet subdued them.

If such be the power of the Gospel, under present circumstances, and under the multiplied wrongs which its professors have inflicted upon the aborigines of this country, what might it not have been, had its pure principles dictated all our intercourse with them? What might it not have been, had not an infernal lust of gain mingled with all our thoughts and feelings, and swallowed up the better principles of the Christian heart?

*Boston Times.*

#### NEW GOODS.

The subscriber having opened a store next

door west of O. F. Long & Co. is now re-

ceiving

A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

#### Dry Goods and Gro-

ceries,

recently purchased by him in New York, for

cash; which he is determined to sell unusually

low for Cash, or County Produce, such as

Country Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax,

for the latter he will give cash, should he not

have goods to suit. He hopes that his friends,

and those wishing to purchase, will give him a call.

B. CHEEK.

September 28.

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